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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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7 COLLEGIUM FUND SERIES 32,

Case No. 2:16-CV-1640 JCM (PAL)

8 Plaintiff(s),

ORDER

9 v.

10 MARK DANIEL SNYDER, et al.,

11 Defendant(s).

12  
13 Presently before the court is defendants/counter-claimants Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (“Wells  
14 Fargo”) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation’s (“Freddie Mac”) motion for  
15 reconsideration. (ECF No. 57). Plaintiff/counter-defendant Collegium Fund Series 32  
16 (“Collegium”) filed a response (ECF No. 65), to which Wells Fargo and Freddie Mac replied (ECF  
17 No. 66).

18 Also before the court is Collegium’s stipulation for an extension of time to respond to  
19 Wells Fargo and Freddie Mac’s motion for reconsideration. (ECF No. 58).

20 **I. Facts**

21 This case involves a dispute over real property located at 1796 Nuevo Road, Henderson,  
22 Nevada 89014 (the “property”). On October 18, 2006, Mark Daniel Snyder (“Snyder”) obtained  
23 a loan from Wells Fargo in the amount of \$134,500.00 to purchase the property, which was secured  
24 by a deed of trust recorded on November 19, 2007. (ECF No. 1-2).

25 On December 12, 2006, Freddie Mac purchased the loan and Wells Fargo began servicing  
26 the loan on Freddie Mac’s behalf pursuant to Freddie Mac’s single-family seller/servicer guide  
27 (“the guide”). (ECF No. 26-2). Neither Freddie Mac nor Wells Fargo recorded the assignment.  
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1 On September 6, 2008, pursuant to the Housing Economic Recovery Act of 2008, 12  
2 U.S.C. § 4617 *et seq.* (“HERA”), Federal Housing Finance Agency’s (“FHFA”) director placed  
3 Freddie Mac into conservatorship.

4 On June 5, 2012, Absolute Collection Services, LLC (“ACS”), acting on behalf of Nuevo  
5 Vista Homeowners Association, Inc. (the “HOA”), recorded a notice of delinquent assessment  
6 lien. (ECF No. 1-2). On May 16, 2013, ACS recorded a notice of default and election to sell to  
7 satisfy the delinquent assessment lien. (ECF No. 1-2). On November 4, 2013, ACS recorded a  
8 notice of trustee’s sale. (ECF No. 1-2).

9 On January 16, 2014, Collegium purchased the property for \$63,500.00 at the HOA  
10 foreclosure sale. (ECF No. 1-2). A trustee’s deed upon sale in Collegium’s favor was recorded  
11 on January 16, 2014. (ECF No. 1-2).

12 FHFA did not consent to any purported extinguishment of Freddie Mac’s ownership  
13 interest in the property. (*See, e.g.*, ECF No. 26-12).

14 On October 9, 2015, Collegium filed (in state court, case no. A-15-725950-C) the  
15 underlying complaint against Snyder and Wells Fargo, alleging five causes of action: (1) quiet  
16 title; (2) declaratory relief; (3) unjust enrichment; (4) injunctive relief; and (5) award of attorney’s  
17 fees and costs. (ECF No. 1-2).

18 On November 30, 2015, Wells Fargo filed (in state court) an answer and counterclaim  
19 against Collegium, ACS, and the HOA for declaratory relief, wrongful foreclosure, violation of  
20 NRS 116.1113, intentional interference with contract, and quiet title. (ECF No. 1-2).

21 On February 26, 2016, the HOA filed (in state court) a crossclaim against ACS for implied  
22 indemnity, contribution, apportionment, express indemnity, breach of contract, and declaratory  
23 relief. (ECF No. 1-2).

24 On June 23, 2016, the state court granted Freddie Mac’s motion to intervene. (ECF No. 1-  
25 2). On July 12, 2016, Freddie Mac removed the action to federal court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§  
26 1442 and 1446 and 12 U.S.C. § 1452(f). (ECF No. 1). On July 13, 2016, Freddie Mac filed an  
27 answer and counterclaim for declaratory relief against Collegium, ACS, and the HOA and quiet  
28 title against Collegium. (ECF No. 3).

1 On September 29, 2016, the HOA filed an answer to Freddie Mac's counterclaim and a  
2 second crossclaim against ACS, which is virtually identical to the crossclaim ACS previously filed  
3 in state court in February (ECF No. 1-2). (ECF No. 22).

4 On January 17, 2017, Freddie Mac filed a motion for summary judgment in its favor on  
5 Freddie Mac's counterclaims (ECF No. 3) and on Collegium's quiet title and declaratory relief  
6 claims (ECF No. 1-2). (ECF No. 26).

7 In the instant motion, Wells Fargo and Freddie Mac move for reconsideration of the court's  
8 July 5, 2017 order (ECF No. 56), wherein the court denied Freddie Mac's motion for summary  
9 judgment (ECF No. 26). (ECF No. 57).

## 10 **II. Legal Standard**

11 A motion for reconsideration "should not be granted, absent highly unusual  
12 circumstances." *Kona Enters., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000).  
13 "Reconsideration is appropriate if the district court (1) is presented with newly discovered  
14 evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is  
15 an intervening change in controlling law." *School Dist. No. 1J v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263  
16 (9th Cir. 1993); Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b). "A motion to alter or amend a judgment must be filed no  
17 later than 28 days after the entry of the judgment." Fed. R. Civ. P. 59(e).

18 Rule 59(e) "permits a district court to reconsider and amend a previous order[;]" however,  
19 "the rule offers an extraordinary remedy, to be used sparingly in the interests of finality and  
20 conservation of judicial resources." *Carroll v. Nakatani*, 342 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003)  
21 (internal quotations omitted). A motion for reconsideration "may not be used to raise arguments .  
22 . . for the first time when they could reasonably have been raised earlier in litigation." *Kona*  
23 *Enters., Inc.*, 229 F.3d at 890; *see also* LR 59-1(b) ("Motions for reconsideration are disfavored.  
24 A movant must not repeat arguments already presented unless (and only to the extent) necessary  
25 to explain controlling, intervening law or to argue new facts. A movant who repeats arguments  
26 will be subject to appropriate sanctions.").

27 . . .

28 . . .

1     **III.     Discussion**

2             Wells Fargo and Freddie Mac move for reconsideration of the court’s July 5, 2017, order  
3     (ECF No. 56), wherein the court denied Freddie Mac’s motion for summary judgment (ECF No.  
4     26). (ECF No. 57). Wells Fargo and Freddie Mac argue that the failure to record the assignment  
5     of the deed of trust from Wells Fargo to Freddie Mac does not preclude protection of Freddie  
6     Mac’s interest under Nevada or federal law. (ECF No. 57).

7             Pursuant to the federal foreclosure bar, “[n]o property” of Freddie Mac while in  
8     conservatorship “shall be subject to levy, attachment, garnishment, foreclosure, or sale without the  
9     consent of” FHFA. 12 U.S.C. § 4617(j)(3). This court’s July 5, 2017, order correctly  
10    acknowledged that Freddie Mac, and thus FHFA as conservator, had an interest in the property at  
11    the time of the HOA foreclosure sale on January 16, 2014. (ECF No. 56). Further, this court’s  
12    July 5, 2017, order stated that the federal foreclosure bar protects such an interest from  
13    extinguishment at an HOA foreclosure sale and that FHFA did not consent to the extinguishment  
14    of the deed of trust. *Id.* However, because neither Freddie Mac nor Wells Fargo recorded the  
15    assignment of the loan so as to put Collegium on notice of Freddie Mac’s interest, the court denied  
16    Freddie Mac’s motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 56).

17            On August 25, 2017, subsequent to this court’s order denying Freddie Mac’s motion for  
18    summary judgment (ECF No. 56), the Ninth Circuit held that as long as the record beneficiary of  
19    the deed of trust is an agent of Freddie Mac, Freddie Mac, as owner of the loan, has a valid and  
20    enforceable property interest even if the recorded document omits Freddie Mac’s name.  
21    *Berezovsky v. Moniz*, 869 F.3d 923, 931-33 (9th Cir. 2017); *see also Elmer v. JPMorgan Chase &*  
22    *Co.*, 707 Fed. Appx. 426, 428 (9th Cir. 2017). “Because Freddie Mac possessed an enforceable  
23    property interest and was under [FHFA] conservatorship at the time of the homeowners association  
24    foreclosure sale, the federal foreclosure bar served to protect the deed of trust from  
25    extinguishment.” *Id.* at 933.

26            Here, when Wells Fargo sold the loan to Freddie Mac in December 2006, Wells Fargo,  
27    acting as an agent for Freddie Mac, remained the servicer of the loan for Freddie Mac as well as  
28    the named beneficiary of record of the deed of trust. (ECF No. 3). Thus, pursuant to the Ninth

1 Circuit's holding in *Berezovsky*, despite the lack of recorded assignment indicating Freddie Mac  
2 as the new owner of the loan, Freddie Mac holds a valid and enforceable interest in the property.  
3 869 F.3d at 931-33. Further, because Freddie Mac is under FHFA conservatorship, the federal  
4 foreclosure bar prohibits Freddie Mac's property interest from being foreclosed upon absent FHFA  
5 consent. 12 U.S.C. § 4617(j)(3). Therefore, the HOA's foreclosure sale did not extinguish Freddie  
6 Mac's interest in the property.

7 Accordingly, the court will grant Wells Fargo and Freddie Mac's motion for  
8 reconsideration (ECF No. 57) and will grant Freddie Mac's motion for summary judgment (ECF  
9 No. 26) as to Freddie Mac's claim that the HOA foreclosure sale did not extinguish its interest in  
10 the property and did not convey the property to Collegium free and clear of the deed of trust.

#### 11 **IV. Conclusion**

12 Based on the aforementioned, the court will grant Wells Fargo and Freddie Mac's motion  
13 for reconsideration (ECF No. 57) to the extent that it seeks reconsideration of the court's July 5,  
14 2017 order (ECF No. 56) denying Freddie Mac's motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 26) as  
15 to Collegium's quiet title and declaratory relief claims (ECF No. 1-2). In particular, the court will  
16 amend its July 5, 2017 order (ECF No. 56) as follows:

17 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that Freddie Mac's  
18 motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 26) be, and the same hereby is,  
19 GRANTED.

20 Accordingly,

21 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that Wells Fargo and Freddie  
22 Mac's motion for reconsideration (ECF No. 57) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED consistent  
23 with the foregoing.

24 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Collegium's stipulation for an extension of time to  
25 respond to Wells Fargo and Freddie Mac's motion for reconsideration (ECF No. 58) be, and the  
26 same hereby is DENIED as moot.

27 DATED March 16, 2018.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE